

## STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

States and Territories.	General and Special Officers	Enlisted and Company Officers	Total
1-Alabama	22	107	129
2-Arizona	8	40	48
3-Arkansas	18	100	118
4-California	39	121	160
5-Colorado	24	101	125
6-Connecticut	31	123	154
7-Delaware	8	33	41
8-District of Columbia	23	109	132
9-Florida	10	43	53
10-Georgia	27	196	223
11-Hawaii	10	43	53
12-Idaho	19	47	66
13-Illinois	70	447	517
14-Indiana	31	107	138
15-Iowa	34	182	216
16-Kansas	18	100	118
17-Kentucky	23	101	124
18-Louisiana	13	63	76
19-Maine	15	86	101
20-Maryland	25	138	163
21-Massachusetts	30	125	155
22-Michigan	36	151	187
23-Minnesota	28	128	156
24-Mississippi	13	78	91
25-Missouri	43	184	227
26-Montana	11	38	49
27-Nebraska	13	108	121
28-Nevada	14	77	91
29-New Hampshire	15	77	92
30-New Jersey	35	189	224
31-New Mexico	9	51	60
32-New York	212	822	1,034
33-North Carolina	41	154	195
34-North Dakota	15	71	86
35-Ohio	55	419	474
36-Oklahoma	21	84	105
37-Oregon	20	89	109
38-Pennsylvania	127	645	772
39-Rhode Island	12	82	94
40-South Carolina	24	123	147
41-South Dakota	10	61	71
42-Tennessee	23	115	138
43-Texas	35	161	196
44-Utah	6	25	31
45-Vermont	12	67	79
46-Virginia	28	123	151
47-Washington	12	71	83
48-West Virginia	16	100	116
49-Wisconsin	23	106	129
50-Wyoming	6	29	35
Total	1,525	7,778	9,303

(a) No organized militia in Nevada.

## Condition of the National Guard in the Various States.

According to the latest war department records, the condition of the National Guard is as follows:

Alabama—Medical department, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, fair and good.

Arizona—Medical department, good; infantry, fair and good.

Arkansas—First Infantry Companies B, D, F and K, poor; others good or very good. Second Infantry Companies C and K, poor; others good or fair.

California—Medical department, good; cavalry, fair; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and fair; infantry, fair or poor by companies.

Colorado—Medical department, good; corps of engineers, fair; cavalry, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, good and poor by companies.

Connecticut—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good and excellent; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and very good by companies; infantry, excellent and very good.

District of Columbia—Medical department, excellent; signal corps, fair; infantry, fair, good and excellent by companies.

Georgia—Medical department, fair; infantry, fair and poor by companies; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and poor by companies.

Idaho—Infantry very good and good.

Illinois—Medical department, very good; engineer corps, fair; cavalry, excellent and very good; field artillery, very good and good; infantry, very good and fair by companies; Seventh and Eighth Infantry, Chicago, excellent and very good.

Indiana—Medical department, fair; field artillery, fair; infantry, good and very good by companies.

Iowa—Medical department, fair;

field artillery, good; infantry, fair and very good by companies.

Kansas—Medical department, very good; field artillery, fair; infantry, very good and good by companies.

Kentucky—Medical department, fair; infantry, fair and good to excellent by companies.

Louisiana—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; field artillery, fair; infantry, good, fair and poor by companies.

Maine—Medical department, fair; coast artillery corps, fair and good; infantry, good.

Maryland—Medical department, very good; infantry, very good and fair by companies.

Massachusetts—Medical department, excellent; cavalry, very good; field artillery, excellent; coast artillery, good and very good; infantry, good and very good by companies.

Michigan—Medical department, poor; engineers' corps, fair; signal corps, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, good and very good.

Minnesota—Medical department, fair; field artillery, very good; infantry, good and very good by companies.

Mississippi—Medical department, poor; infantry, fair and poor by companies.

Missouri—Medical department, good; cavalry, very good; artillery, excellent; infantry, very good and fair by companies.

Montana—Medical department very good; infantry, excellent and good.

Nebraska—Medical department, very good; infantry, excellent, good and fair by companies.

New Hampshire—Medical department, fair; cavalry, fair; field artillery, good; coast artillery, poor; infantry, good and very good.

New Jersey—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; artillery, very good; infantry, fair to good.

New Mexico—Medical department, good; artillery, excellent; infantry, very good and good.

## Events Leading to Mexican Crisis in Brief Chronology

The following brief chronology constitutes the highlights in the political history of Mexico, starting with the Madero revolution against President Porfirio Diaz, November 13, 1910, culminating in the present crisis, as follows:

1910.  
NOV. 23—Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself provisional president, and two days later Diaz sails with his family for Europe May 31.

1912.  
OCT. 16—Second revolution started under General Felix Diaz. Two weeks later he is captured by federal troops and uprising apparently crushed.

1913.  
FEB. 21—Third revolution takes place and Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president. Gustavo Madero executed.

FEB. 21—Fourth revolution, this time against Huerta, started by Carranza, governor of Coahuila.

OCT. 14—Huerta proclaims himself dictator and abrogates constitution.

1914.  
APRIL 9—Paymaster and seven sailors arrested in Tampico by Mexican soldiers. Though released a few hours later, Rear Admiral Mayo demanded an apology, punishment of the Mexican officer in charge and a salute of twenty-one guns. This was the

APRIL 21—United States marines occupy customhouse at Vera Cruz and take charge of city.

JUNE 24—Peace protocol signed by "A B C" mediators at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

JULY 15—General Huerta resigns as provisional president.

AUG. 14—Carranza, by agreement with General Obregon and General Iturbide, named provisional president, to succeed Francisco Carbajal, who held office one month after Huerta's resignation.

NOV. 11—The outbreak of hostilities between Carranza and Villa takes place.

1915.  
JAN. 5 to MARCH 5—Sporadic fighting between Villa and Carranza forces.

Oct. 19—United States formally recognizes Carranza de facto government. Wild jubilation in Mexico City.

1916.  
JAN. 1—Villa atrocities against Americans become daily.

JAN. 13—Fifty Americans massacred by Villistas near Chihuahua City.

JAN. 15—Fight between American troops and Mexican soldiers near Fort Hancock, fifty-three miles east of El Paso.

JAN. 17—Villa orders his troops to shoot all Americans on sight.

JAN. 23—Eight Americans hanged by Villa's orders at Cuernavaca, Mexico.

FEB. 18—Official report made to Secretary of State Lansing disclosed that total American murders in Mexico numbered 146 in three years.

MARCH 1—Sporadic raids by Villistas across border become almost daily.

MARCH 9—Columbus raid by 1,500 Mexican rebels under Villa. Seventeen Americans slain.

MARCH 19—American troops under command of Colonel Dodd enter Mexico as vanguard of General Pershing's punitive expedition.

FORCES OF UNITED STATES AND MEXICO NOW IN FIELD

ALONG BORDER.  
Douglas ..... 2,500  
Columbus ..... 2,500  
El Paso ..... 3,500  
Rio Grande ..... 1,500  
Presidio ..... 1,000  
Laredo ..... 10,000  
Brownsville ..... 9,000  
San Antonio ..... 4,500  
Total ..... 34,500

These men are stretched along a front of 1,800 miles. This makes the line average 19 men to the mile.

IN MEXICO.  
Namiqupa ..... 3,500  
Babricora ..... 1,500  
San Miguel ..... 500  
Madera ..... 500  
Galena ..... 1,000  
Casas Grandes ..... 3,000  
Corralitos ..... 1,500  
Ascension ..... 500  
Total ..... 12,000

These men are stretched along a front of 250 miles. This makes the line average 48 men to the mile.

AGAINST THIS FORCE CARRANZA HAS.  
In Sonora under Calles ..... 12,000  
In Chihuahua facing Pershing ..... 40,000  
At other points along border ..... 15,000  
Total ..... 67,000

The ordnance department had only 77 available. There were 67 others in the sea-coast defenses, but they were needed there.

Transportation is of the utmost importance in any field operation and this will be particularly true in Mexico. Yet the Sixth New York division is the only one with complete regimental and divisional wagon trains.

The Seventh Pennsylvania has complete regimental trains but needs 115 wagons to complete the divisional trains.

Of the 36 brigades, on paper, making up these divisions only 28 have their headquarters organized. Due to the troops of many of the brigades and most of the divisions being from different states, and the war department having no regular officers to spare, there is no one available for these staffs.

For the 127 regiments of infantry and cavalry there should be 635 machine guns. At last reports a few weeks ago there were but 172 in the possession of the various regiments.

## WILSON KNOWN AS EDUCATOR

Held Many High Positions Before Becoming Head of Princeton University.

## HIS POLITICAL LIFE SHORT

Was Elected Governor of New Jersey in 1910 and President of the United States in 1912—Of Scotch-Irish Descent and Born in Virginia.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson was born at Staunton, Va., on December 28, 1856. He is the son of Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, a Presbyterian minister, and the grandson of Judge James Wilson, an Irishman of Scotch descent, who migrated from County Down to Philadelphia in 1807. James Wilson prospered and became manager of the Aurora, a leading Democratic Journal, Philadelphia then being the national capital.

About two years after Woodrow Wilson's birth his father accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Augusta, Ga. This was at that time one of the most influential congregations in the South, and the elder Wilson remained as its pastor throughout the Civil war. He was recognized as one of the leading divines of the South.

Woodrow was only five years old when the war broke out, and as Augusta was not the scene of any actual conflict, the boy knew little about what was going on. He was also shielded from the stormy passions and violent prejudices of the war, and grew up into manhood unwarped by sectional hate.

It was at Steubenville, Ohio, that Joseph Ruggles Wilson, the father of Woodrow Wilson, was born on February 28, 1822. He was the scholar of James Wilson's family. Jefferson college graduated him as valedictorian in 1844, after which he taught school and prepared for the Presbyterian ministry at the Western Theological seminary and Princeton seminary. In 1849 Joseph R. Wilson married Janet Woodrow, daughter of Dr. Thomas Woodrow, a famous Presbyterian minister of the day, who was a descendant from ancient English stock. The Rev. Mr. Wilson became the father of two daughters before he was called as pastor to Staunton, Va., where a third child, a son, was born, and christened Thomas Woodrow.

The early years of the president's life were spent in the interesting though inconspicuous pursuit of knowledge. He specialized in the law, in American history, and in political economy. With this foundation laid, he burst upon the political world in 1910 when he was elected governor of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket.

In the second year of his governorship his boom for president was started under the management of William F. McCombs, one of his former students at Princeton. During the pre-convention months no less than half a dozen other entrants for presidential honors made their appearance.

At the subsequent Democratic national convention at Baltimore, June 28-July 2, Mr. Wilson beat out all entries with a vote that increased at each roll call till his victory was recorded on the forty-sixth ballot.

In the election that followed he was an easy victor over the Taft and Roosevelt tickets, though his entire popular vote did not reach that accorded William Jennings Bryan in 1908.

Of Scotch-Irish Descent.

President Wilson is the son of Joseph R. and Jessie Woodrow Wilson, disciples of the Scotch Presbyterian faith. He was born in the manse of a small church in Staunton, Va., where his father was curate.

From Virginia the Wilsons moved to Georgia, when Woodrow was about two years old. There the president spent his early boyhood "in the heart of the most terrible temper that ever swept over the country"—the Civil war.

From Georgia the family moved to South Carolina. In the Old Palmetto State the future president budded into youth and began to think upon a career. He first attended Davidson college, where he put in one year of hard study.

After this one year at college, Woodrow remained at home during the next twelve months, transferring to his younger brothers a part of the learning he had brought with him from Davidson.

This brings his biography up to the year 1875—a momentous year for Woodrow Wilson and for Princeton university. It was the year he entered Princeton.

He had not been at Princeton long before he found out just what he wanted to do. And that thing was to be a public man; to devote his life to his service of his country.

This determination came with a thrill upon reading in an English magazine a series of articles on the British parliament, presenting in graphic language the dramatic scenes enacted in the British legislature. He never forgot the picture. He hunted up everything in the library he could find bearing upon this subject and devoured it, and from that day to this has never wavered in his determination to play an active part in the stirring scenes on his country's political stage.

Mr. Wilson began his preparation at once. He subordinated his regular college work to the task of fitting himself for public life.

He devoted all his energy and every faculty he possessed to the furnishing of his mind to the end that he might be an authority on government and the history of government and be a leader in the affairs of his country.

No man ever subjected himself to sterner discipline or worked more steadfastly toward a fixed goal. He first taught himself to write shorthand in order that he might make rapid digests of what he read and heard. He also practiced composition assiduously, and extemporaneous speaking that he might be skilled and ready in offhand debate.

Graduated With Famous Class.

He graduated in the famous Princeton class of '79, on whose roster were many names destined to become more or less famous. Among these was Mahlon C. Pitney, who later sat on the bench of the United States Supreme court.

When Mr. Wilson left Princeton he had come to the conclusion that the most direct avenue into public life was through the law. Accordingly, during the following year he entered the University of Virginia, becoming versed in the rudiments of the law under the teachings of Dr. John D. Minor.

Almost at once he became a significant figure at the Virginia university. He won both the "Oratorical" and "Writing" prizes, and under the influence of his ardent classmates of the South he took a more active interest in college athletics than he had taken at Princeton, although he was never what might be called an enthusiast in these matters.

After two years' study at the University of Virginia, Mr. Wilson selected Atlanta as the field of initial practice at the bar. He joined a young man named Renick, and the two went to the Georgia capital and opened law offices under the firm name of "Renick & Wilson." Young Wilson soon discovered that he was sitting in at a waiting game, and during the following year, 1883, he entered Johns Hopkins university, studying history and political economy under Herbert B. Adams and Richard T. Ely.

His next field of activity was at Bryn Mawr, the famous college, which had just been opened. But as a sort of preparation for his Bryn Mawr professorship he journeyed to Savannah, where he married Miss Ellen Louise Axson, one of Savannah's fairest daughters. She died at the White House August 6, 1914. December 8, 1915, Mr. Wilson married at Washington Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt of that city.

The president has three daughters, Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Frances Bowes Sayre and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo.

Mr. Wilson remained at Bryn Mawr three years teaching history and economy. His work had won him an enviable reputation as a college instructor, and his services were next secured by Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn. While at Wesleyan university Doctor Wilson published another book, "The State."

He again joined his fortunes with Princeton when in the fall of 1890 he took the chair of jurisprudence and politics at that institution. He held this chair at Princeton for twelve years, writing during this period his famous work, "A History of the American People."

Made President of Princeton.

In 1902 he was called to the presidency of Princeton.

He was holding this office when the Democrats of New Jersey chose him as their candidate for the governorship. He accepted, and was elected after a sharp campaign.

Within six months after assuming the governorship he had induced the legislature to pass a series of laws of the most advanced type, such as the primary election law, the corrupt practices act, the employers liability act, a public utilities act, a municipal commission government law and sterilization or anti-procreation act.

The Wilsons in America date about a century back, when James Wilson, grandfather of the president, came over from Scotland and settled in Philadelphia. From there he went to Steubenville, O., which was then on the frontier. He published a newspaper and practiced a little common law and was known as "Judge." The president's father, Joseph R. Wilson, was born in Steubenville and grew up amid the hard and manhood-making surroundings of the pioneer country.

Useful Fad.

"You frequently read of people writing their names on eggs."

"Well?"

"I wish my friends would use 'em as visiting cards."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Did His Best.

She (during the spat)—You should have married some stupid, credulous girl.

He—Well, my dear, I did the best I could.—Boston Evening Transcript.

INTERESTING FACTS

The extension of a branch of the Siberian railway for 500 miles has opened one of the world's greatest coal fields.

The government of South Africa has erected a large sugar mill to encourage the cultivation of cane in Zululand.

A portable but powerful hydraulic press has been invented for bending large pipes to any desired curve without injury.

## Summer Luncheons

in a jiffy

Let Libby's splendid chefs relieve you of hot-weather cooking. Stock the pantry with

Libby's Sliced Dried Beef

and the other good summer meats—including Libby's Vienna Sausage—you'll find them fresh and appetizing.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

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